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New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

CONGRESS.

RELIEF FOR THE HEIRS OF BARON DE KALB

American Mediation in European Affairs.

RELIEF FOR BETSY NASH.

SPEECH FROM COL. BENTON.

Texians Must be Admitted, Either with or without Slavery.

COL. BENTON'S HIGHER LAW.

MR. BARRY AGAINST THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.

MR. BANKS DEFENDS THEM.

Indian and West Point Appropriation Bills Passed.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS....Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 18.

Mr. SEBASTIAN presented the credentials of Mr. JOHNSON, elected to fill the vacancy by Mr. BORLAND'S resignation. Mr. JOHNSON appeared and was sworn.

The President's Message was referred on several motions to the Appropriate Committees.

On motion of Mr. STUART a number of Senate documents containing the Message, &c., were ordered to be delivered to the President and the several departments.

Mr. SHIELDS reported a bill to increase the efficiency of the Army, and gave notice that he would call it up at an early day.

The House bill for the relief of the heirs of Baron De Kalb was taken up and debated.

Messrs. BADGER and CLAYTON warmly eulogized the virtue and noble deeds of Dr. KALB, and urged the passage of the bill. It was referred.

The bill establishing a Department of Law, in place of the Attorney General's Office, was taken up.

Mr. ADAMS proposed some verbal amendments, which were agreed to, and the bill was then postponed.

The bill establishing a Board of Commissioners to examine and adjust private claims against the United States was taken up.

Mr. BRODHEAD addressed the Senate in explanation and in support of the bill.

Mr. HUNTER favored an independent and open Court rather than Commissioners removable.

Mr. CLAYTON referred to twice paid claims and the recent arrest of a similar case. He wished the Commissioners to be arbitrators, not Agents for Government statements.

Mr. PETTIT proposed referring the whole subject to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., thought this was the most important bill ever brought before Congress, and moved its reference to a Select Committee of five to be appointed by the Chair.

Mr. DAWSON objected to a reference. He discussed the question and then asked, "Why refer?"

Mr. JONES of Tenn. replied: Because the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. IVERSON) stated that the bill in its present shape would not be satisfactory. It provides merely for a Committee, and that the whole subject would have to come before Congress.

The bill was referred to a Select Committee of Five.

Mr. BADGER asked to be excused from serving on the Committee. Agreed to.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 18.

Mr. ROBBINS offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of placing the officers, seamen and marines who served during the Mexican war on the same footing as to bounty land, extra pay, &c., as those who served in the Pacific during the same period. Adopted.

Mr. PHILLIPS introduced a bill authorizing the construction of six sloops of war. Referred to the Committee on Naval affairs.

Mr. CLINGMAN made an ineffectual effort to introduce a joint resolution, that it might be referred to the Committee on Foreign affairs, requesting the President to tender the mediation of this Government between the powers engaged in the Eastern war.

RELIEF FOR BETSEY NASH.

Mr. BENNETT moved to reconsider the vote by which the Bill for the relief of BETSEY NASH was committed to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. It was a notorious claim about which there was no doubt, and he wished it to pass independently of the Senate amendment appropriating three thousand dollars for the relief of Mrs. HAVEMEYER whose husband was killed in May last at Boston while assisting the United States Marshal to execute the Fugitive Slave Law.

Mr. HENDRICKS said the RATCHELDER Case would cause a controversy and should not embarrass the claim of BETSEY NASH. He was willing to consider the first named to the proper time, and if it should prove proper, vote for it.

Mr. FAULKNER had nothing to say about the claim of BETSEY NASH, but he regretted that of Mrs. HAVEMEYER as equally meritorious, and demanding the consideration of the House.

The Bill was then made the special order for Friday, three weeks hence.

The House then went into Committee on the Indian Appropriation Bill, and after amending it, laid it aside to be reported to the House.

The Bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy was taken up.

COL. BENTON SUBDUES MR. OLIVER.

Mr. OLIVER, of Missouri, read a short speech for Mr. BENTON by request, prepared by Mr. BENTON before he recently left the city for the North. In this Mr. BENTON says that Mr. MANN, the other day, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill prohibiting Slavery in the Territories, the object being to restore to the House and country, the harmony they enjoyed at the commencement of last session. A stranger, in Mr. BENTON'S absence, who can accomplish this will be entitled to the character of a public benefactor. He does not think Mr. MANN'S resolution will have this effect, but on the contrary will be the cause of embarrassment to the object. The gentlemen from Indiana said he would oppose the admission of any States legalizing Slavery. With regard to the first proposition, Mr. BENTON thinks the only effect will be to despoil the settlers in Kansas. At the next session the authority for Mr. MANN'S bill will be superseded by events. Kansas will apply for admission as a State. Now a State is entitled to come into the Union with or without SLAVERY, and this not by virtue of any act of Congress or Constitution, but by a right inherent and exercise to Congress and Constitution, the inherent right of State sovereignty acquired before the Constitution was made, and not surrendered by the State when the Constitution was formed and therefore retained by the States. Add to this sovereignty right to the same subject, Kansas is part of a German province of Louisiana, and has a right, under the treaty between France and the United States, to be incorporated into the Union as soon as it can be done, in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Constitution. The third article of the treaty gives this absolute right, whether Kansas is slave holding or non-slave holding. These words Mr. BENTON says, originated with Mr. MADISON and were inserted at the request of Messrs. MADISON and OLIVER. The first claimed that Missourians with having crossed into Kansas to control the election, of a delegate, and the latter retorted by saying that men were sent from New-England to control the election. Mr. BENTON believed that both were equally right.

MR. BENTON ON THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.

Mr. BENTON rose to speak of what is common parlance was termed "Know-Nothingism," which has so recently sprung into existence. No founder was unknown, and his purposes are unknown, because the purposes of those who profess to be "Know-Nothings" are conflicting. Unlike other organizations, it does not avow the principles of it, attempting to fill out what are the principles of the "Know-Nothings," as stated by different men, but give specimens on this floor who belong to the party, and cannot tell. ("Know-Nothingism" given out on authority.) Mr. BENTON, whether avowed or not, considered it best in its practices to be secret, and therefore should be put in its practices, and secret societies. The machine on which our Government is established. The first beautiful edifice of our institutions, has begun to modify the feeling of aversion to foreigners, and bring all more within the circle of a common brotherhood. One reason suggested for the formation of the Know-Nothing Society is, that foreigners form combinations among themselves. But speculations are not confined to them; when there are differences of opinion, there will arise different associations. Errors of belief will be found among our own native-born citizens. There are societies advertising the doctrines maintained by such papers as the Boston Investigator. Atheists, however, cannot be chartered, without mentioning the associations under which they exist. If society have a right to exclude, it must have a majority of declaration. So bill says. He said, in the Assembly's Act for its object—First: Exclusion of foreigners from office; Second: Extension of the Naturalization laws to twenty-one years; Third: Repeal of the Naturalization laws; Fourth: Exclusion of Catholics from office. These things are to be consummated by means of a secret political association, whose name has not been declared, and whose purpose has not been declared—by an unseen, unknown power, which, at numerous times, and at ongoing numerous resolutions—though the resolutions in themselves might be complete and calculated to promote the purest doctrine of christianity and philanthropy. Secrecy, such there is, was an ancient and pagan policy. Even in the world of old, every city had its tutelary deity. Secrecy was an absolute necessity for all societies on whose rights were combined, and a great injustice to those whose rights were proposed to be defended. There must be something wrong in this movement, for it is not in human nature, when a cause or right to put the light under a bushel, but on the contrary to place it on a hill, where it can be seen and admired by all men. These Know-Nothings say they were disgusted with the corruption of both the old parties, and therefore formed a new one. What arrogance to pretend that they are the purest voters. He believed it is formed of them partisans, and the disappointed of both parties. The Whig party forms the majority of the new organization, with few exceptions. General SCOTT would be elected by the foreigners, who had hailed for this country, after a residence of one year. The Whig party voted for SCOTT knowing this to be his opinion. Whom they esteem or not? SCOTT complimented "the elegant rich league of the Irishmen, and the rich German accent." (Laughter.) This organization, he repeated, sprang from the late elections. It was a pertinent fact, and the managers were as well aware of it as he. This association was illegal—in fact, a conspiracy to rob men of their rights by secret means, without a knowledge of the action which the liberal party is to pursue. We have no power so we cannot, we should indoctrinate them with republican ideas, in order to make them good citizens, faithful and reliable. If they are put under ban, this cannot be done; if foreigners are to be excluded from office, Government should take the responsibility of enacting laws for that purpose, and assume the glory or shame, as the case may be. They should have such offices as the people may see fit to give them. Public opinion is sometimes wrong the best. He had never indulged in the "Fourth of July hallucination" so often mentioned, that foreigners would not come over and settle in our country. Emigration would cease. There be no more foreigners at a time than can easily amalgamate with our people; more than this would be dangerous. In relation to corruption in elections, he said the natives spoil foreigners, trucking for their votes. Both parties have resorted to this, but they are afraid to provoke investigation. It was idle to seek a remedy in new laws, until the old ones have been fully tested. He considered this a Northern vexed question, just as the negro question is a vexed question in the South. It is a question of organization of labor. He said, "Know-Nothings" have different professions of object; in one part of the country they differ from those in another; they possess the worst part of both the old parties; their object is to overthrow this administration. (Laughter.) Every ism, woman's rights and all, combined under this "Know-Nothing" movement. It was a natural child of the alien and sedition laws. After a few other remarks, he gave reasons for believing that its existence would be of short continuance.

MR. BANKS' DEFENCE OF THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.

Mr. BANKS, after saying, in reply to the remarks of Mr. BENTON, which had been read, that Massachusetts sent some of her best and truest men to the Kansas Territory, proceeded to notice Mr. BARRY'S remarks. First, as to the duty of men to promulgate their views: a man is accountable to no human being, but to God, for his opinions; and when he is called to act with regard to associations of which he is not a member, he is not accountable to Government. The Government which undertakes to control him in that right of opinion strikes at the basis of our republican institutions, and for this ought to be wiped away from the face of the earth. He repeated he had the right to form opinions for himself. God gave him that right.

Mr. BARRY—Has a secret society the right to bind a man?

Mr. BANKS—I'll come to that.

Mr. BARRY—I would ask whether the New-York Council had the right to bind men, under oath, to tell who they voted for.

Mr. BANKS replied—I have a right to my own opinion. My vote is my ballot, which is a secret institution. I have a right to give it secretly, unknown to men or secret institutions, and in preventing a public wrong it is right to use what obligations the secret society by that vow get at the idea of the wrong. What is the vow, and who are the members of it? The people of the United States. It is not an association limited by number, but it seeks through the numerical strength of its members to control the elections of the country. Therefore, it is popular with its nature. Whatever the designs of the New-York Council or Association anywhere, they who undertake to control the Government of this country by numerical votes make secrecy essential. There is a popular element in the association, and no doubt the gentleman knows more than I do what makes secrecy impossible. The gentleman from Mississippi says Know-Nothings are one class in the South, and the North another; that in one section they take up a cause which was connected with the Democratic party, and in another a person connected with the Whig party. This was true and reasonable, these men left the old party organizations for reasons. There may sometimes be a necessity for this, and the form which men may choose to organize concerns themselves. He took an illustration from his own State, and in this connection spoke of the oppressive influence of wealth and corporations upon the free spirits of the people. The movement in Massachusetts was on the part of the people, and not by those who owned property. There are men there who could not act independently without being crushed, but in the night, and as a Sunday is a dark time, and in a mysterious way, these men made a subterraneous passage—a covered way (pen by nobody: The moment they had constructed that way, you should have seen them go through it. (Laughter.) He would ask the gentleman from Mississippi, whether the people had not a right to resort to that system of escape? The people are responsible for their conduct. What have they done? Nothing to subject them to criminal prosecution. And this point could not be compromised by this: I should vote for any A Pennsylvania Judge may charge the Jury of such and such things on week as he whimsical, but the people will take care of Judges and Courts as well as the Judges. (Laughter.) And gentlemen may find that they have something to do in this way. He asked if there was not a necessity which justified this action. He thought he had demonstrated the right of the people to act in their own way. He called attention to the fact that they who do the wrong in "Know-Nothingism" are the people, or there is no majority of the people there is no harm to done. The gentleman talks against secrecy. Was not the last Presidential election controlled by secret association and combination? There is no popular movement that does not operate through a few privileged members. He was for publicity when a man acts for other men; when a man puts himself no man has a right to his thoughts—if he said nothing and "knew nothing," it was his right. (Laughter.) He did not know whether the gentleman from Mississippi was right or wrong in his exposition of Know-Nothingism; he had read the article from which that gentleman quoted, but did not see anything there about the naturalization laws, nor a limitation on voting. The article from the Pennsylvanian was conservative the papers of his section; he did not see anything referring to the Catholic religion or Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. BARRY—I will correct the gentleman. I will read from the Pennsylvanian, and the gentleman will admit his error.

Mr. BANKS—I will admit nothing. I know nothing (Laughter, and a voice, "BANKS you're a good Know-Nothing." Ha, ha.)

Mr. BARRY read from the Pennsylvanian part of the oath. Yes will answer all foreigners, aliens or Roman Catholics, and in no case appoint such to office.

Mr. BARRY—The gentleman misunderstood me.

Mr. BANKS replied he had no objection to men of the Roman Catholic Church, and would vote for his friend from Pennsylvania, Mr. CHARTERS, notwithstanding his belonging to that Church, but there was another branch of this question. The Pope stands out as the Vicar of God not only as supreme in spiritual affairs but also to control all Governments, and render men from their religious to the State—and that the part of the Church creed which makes the Pontiff the supreme head, with power to absolve men from allegiance to Government has never been disavowed. If that was a case with Roman Catholicism he should not vote for him, he doubted not every man here entertained the same view. He had in eye, of God always endeavored to be just towards all men, he had defended North and South, when right, and stood by foreigners, whether high or low, rich or poor; but if a foreigner declares he holds as the supreme head the Pope of Rome, and that by him he can be dissolved from all allegiance to the United States, or the Constitution, he has no claims on him.

Mr. BARRY—I have always heard such a proposition questioned.

Mr. BANKS—So have I; but I have never heard such power disavowed.

Mr. BARRY—I believe the Pope has acted on the principle that he is never compelled to tell anything.

Mr. BANKS—That is no reply.

Mr. BARRY—I agree with the gentleman that the man who acknowledges such power in the Pope has no right to sit here.

Mr. BANKS—I rest myself on the ground that the power of the Pope has never been disavowed as to assuming station. He proceeded to condemn old parties truckling to foreigners who have held the balance of power in elections, and said a man once told him "I am a Jesuit, and over my instructions are to shout TOM CASS, but vote for TAYLOR."

The Committee rose.

Indian and West Point appropriation bills were passed.

House adjourned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Deed in Trust of Messrs. Selden, Withers & Co.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 18.

The *Globe* publishes to-day the deed in trust of Messrs. SELDEN, WITHERS & Co., occupying four columns of that paper, which directs that the Trustees shall apply the assets of the firm when realized, as follows:

First—To all proper expenses of trust.

Secondly—To the redemption of the bonds of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company, amounting to one hundred and ninety thousand dollars, and now in the hands of J. T. SENTER, of New-York, the Agent of the Bank of Hamburg, of DENNISTOUN, WOOD & Co., of New-York, and of the Cashier of the Bank of Commerce of New-York.

Thirdly—To the redemption of notes issued payable to bearer, in notes of Virginia banks, under the name and denomination of Exchange Bank notes.

Fourthly—To all other creditors, including the State of Virginia, equally with the classes, to be fully satisfied, in the order in which they are named. The third and fourth classes to share the fund as between the members of said classes rateably. Any balances that may be due to the clerks or employés of the firm to be taken as part of the first class of liabilities, and be paid equally with the expenses of trust.

It is also provided that if said partners shall within sixty days from the date of this deed agree with the Board of Public Works of Virginia, or other persons having authority to act for the State in any arrangement in relation to the debt due the State, it shall be the duty of the trustees in such an event, upon a call of the said partners, to deliver over to the agents of the State the bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, together with interest coupons, and the arrears of interest, or such portions of them as the call of the said partners shall embrace in the fulfillment of the said arrangement, the said partners feeling an earnest desire to arrange the debt due the State upon terms satisfactory to all, and consistent with justice to their other creditors, and if no such arrangement be made within the time specified, then the deed to stand, as if no such provision as this last named were contained in it.

The Reduction of the Tariff and its Consequences—A Valuable Post-Office Hint—Revenue of the Post-Office in the Olden Times—The Public Seal of France.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 17, 1854.

It has been surmised in home quarters that the Administration is not very desirous that the revenue should be reduced at this time. But it is their best policy, and we have no doubt that it is their wish so to reduce the revenue and to prevent the accumulation of a surplus in the Treasury, which would increase existing commercial embarrassments in the country. The plan proposed for this reduction will also tend to promote the manufacturing interest, and increase the ability to export manufactures. The continuance of the war will draw off labor from manufactures and agriculture in England, and so much increase the cost of production as to give our manufacturers a large foreign market in competition with theirs. But to secure this benefit, it is necessary that the cheap raw materials imported for our manufactures should be free of duty.

Besides, it is to be considered that this Administration is specially pledged to the policy of keeping the revenue down to the level of the wants of an economical expenditure. The reduction of the revenue at this session is therefore necessarily a favorite measure with the Administration.

In the office of the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department there is an interesting little work, about the size of a common cipher-ing-book, which attracts great attention. This valuable relic of the earliest history of our postal system contains two quires of foolscap paper, about two-thirds of which are written upon; the remaining sheets are blank. This book is known as the *General Post-Office Ledger No. 1*, and was kept in the handwriting of "BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Esq., Postmaster General." The accounts of ninety-four Post-Offices are therein entered, and the postal year appears to have closed on the 5th of October, 1776. Baltimore, Md., is recapitulated as having yielded £165 11s. 2d.; New-York, £100; Philadelphia, £125 9s. 6d.; Annapolis, Md., £18 9s. 11d.; Upper Marlboro, £20 11s. 1d.; Bladensburg, £12 16s. 8d.; Queenstown, £10 11s. 6d.; Talbot Office, £20 11s. 7d.; Hartford, £4 18s. 6d.; Head of Elk, £3 6s. 7d.; Charlestown, £3 19s. 10d.; Wilmington, £2 14s.; Chestertown, £20 9s. 2d.; Portsmouth, Va., £9 19s. 1d. per quarter; Falmouth, Va., £3 11s. 6d. do. do.; Georgetown, Potomack, £2 18s. 3d. do. do.; Alexandria, Va., ROBERT MCCREA Postmaster, (year,) £15 6s. 10d.; JOSIAH WATSON'S account as post-rider is admitted. Dumfries, Va., £24 2s.; Fredericksburg, Va., JAS. TAYLOR, Postmaster, £42 6s. 10d.; B. H. for a "mail pillion," 10s. 6d. allowed; Post Royal, Va., £9 10s.; Urbanna, GEORGE TANKERSLIE, Postmaster, £12 6s. The first account from AYLETT'S Warehouse appears on the 20th April, '76. Petersburg, (WM. BRADLEY, Postmaster,) balance ending Dec. 30, 1775, was £2 14s. 8d.; Williamsburg, £10s.; Norfolk Post Office yielded for quarter ending 5th January, '76, £8 14s. 10d. but the returns of the succeeding quarter show a considerable advance, the amount being £20 16s. 1d.; Smithfield, (one quarter,) £1 10s. 7d. Suffolk, £10. In North Carolina, Wilmington, yielded £12 per year; Charleston, S. C. per quarter, £24 12s. 4d.; Savannah, Geo., £23 10s.; Yorktown, Va. per quarter, £2 10s.—RICHARD BROWNE was the Postmaster.

On the recent visit of D. J. BROWN, Esq., Chief of the Agricultural Bureau, to Europe, the French Government committed to his charge, as a present to the United States Patent Office, a large and splendid volume on the public seal of France. In this work is not only given the antiquities of the house of that country, but a pictorial map of each country or department, showing the points of the various classes of the noble cascade fixed at the public expense—with portraits, beautifully executed, of the best breeds. If this plan were adopted in our own country of importing seats of the best breeds of horses and, placing them at convenient some points of each State of the Union, under skillful hands—and for public use—in the opinion of most experienced and practical judges, the value of our horses would be doubled in ten or fifteen years.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Arrival of the Southern Mail—Later From Mexico.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 18.

By the arrival of the Southern mail at this place, we have received New-Orleans papers of Tuesday containing the latest Mexican news.

The Mexican papers give accounts of the election in favor of Gen. SANTA ANNA, at Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico. In the former city not a single negative vote had been received, and in the City of Mexico, on the first day of voting, twelve thousand four hundred and fifty-two votes were thrown with but one vote in the negative, which, according to private letters, was thrown by a carpenter named MENDOZA. Accounts from other places had not been received. The voting was to continue for the next two succeeding days.

The news in relation to the movements of the revolutionists is scanty. Acapulco was reported in the papers that the city of Acapulco had pronounced against ALVAREZ, and nominated for Governor Don THOMAS MORENO.

The town of Tejepilco, in the District of Sultepec, was attacked on the 14th of November by a body of about 1,500 insurgents, under the command of Gen. PINZON, and the attack continued during the 14th, 15th and 16th of that month, but was unsuccessful. The Government dispatches say that the insurgents were put to flight with great loss of life, and had taken up a position on the neighboring hills.

We find no notice in the Mexican papers of Gen. ALVAREZ, or of any operations in the State of Guerrero.

On the morning of the 27th ult. the Government of Mexico received intelligence by express from Michoacan, stating that the insurgents had attacked the city of Morelia with 2,500 men and one piece of artillery, and that after six hours' fighting the enemy were driven from the city, leaving in the streets and suburbs 300 killed and a large number wounded. Their piece of artillery was captured, and a number of prisoners taken. The only loss spoken of sustained by the Government troops is the death of Gen. ECHEAGUNAY.

The official dispatches received at the seat of Government, state that the different bands of insurgents under the command of Generals HUERTA PUEBLITA, ARLAS, PINZON and others, had united for the purpose of attacking the city, and that a number of disaffected people who joined them in the town had increased their numbers to more than 3,500. The official accounts do not say that the insurgents lost their artillery.

We also learn from the Mexican papers that the amnesty published by the Government had had a most happy effect, and that in the town of Coyuca alone General TODOJA had received the adhesion of more than one thousand men under it. They also say that the insurgent chiefs RIVAS and SALINAS had accepted it, with their bands, and that several small towns had sent in resolutions of acceptance.

A Correspondent of the New-Orleans *Bee* writes that the Government accounts of their triumphs over the Revolutionists are unworthy of credit, and that the reported surrender of Acapulco arose from the attempt of two of ALVAREZ'S generals to betray him. He had them executed in consequence, and sent their bodies to the Government troops, who were marching to take possession of the City.

The Way Santa Anna has been Re-elected—Account of the Fall of Morelia.

The following letter in the New-Orleans *Bee*, of Dec. 12, gives probably a faithful report of the late election and other matters in Mexico. It was brought by the *Oriaba*, which left Vera Cruz, Dec. 9.

MEXICO, Tuesday, Dec. 5, 1854.

On Friday, Saturday and Sunday last the people of the Capital voted on the two questions submitted to them, viz.: Shall His Most Serene Highness continue to exercise his Presidential functions, with full power, as at present? If not, who shall succeed him? This political solemnity was marked by an icy coldness. The opponents did not dare to exhibit their hostility, and those who voted did so under a virtual constraint. One of the papers—*the Eco de Ropmas*—declares that the first 12,000 votes received were in favor of SANTA ANNA, and only one against him. I greatly doubt the truth of this statement, as the details of the vote can only be made public after a certain delay. I would, nevertheless, not be surprised at this result.

A decree by the Minister of the Interior declares the dismission of any Government functionary who abstains from voting; while a law exists which classifies in the same manner any officer of the Administration who may entertain opinions differing from those of the party in power. Consequently you may readily understand that the swarm of office-holders and the military force of the country all voted one and the same way.

You remember, doubtless, that the circular establishing the forms and rules according to which the popular vote was to be given, empowered the officers of the army and the heads of corporations, civil and religious, to vote for all the individuals composing them. This was going rather far, but was not enough, as the privilege was applied to all public officers. Thus, for instance, the official keeper of a cabinet votes for the employés; the president of a court of justice votes for every member of the court, &c., &c. This will explain to you how it happens, that while scarcely any one went to the polls on the first day, over ten thousand votes were inscribed a few hours after the opening of the polls. I would recommend this new style of conducting elections. How would it suit the United States?

A number of anecdotes are circulated respecting this farce of free suffrage. The *edictal mayor* of the Minister of Finance collected the votes of the office holders eight days before the 1st December. They all avowed themselves in favor of SANTA ANNA, except two, who have been, or are closely watched. They know their fate beforehand, but only resigned to sacrifice their independence.

At the Auditor's office, two days before the election, the President CARDENO gathered together his employés and demanded their opinion for the purpose of voting for them all. The first to whom he applied was MR. MONASTERIO, son of an ancient *official mayor* at the Department of Foreign Affairs. "My opinion," said Mr. MONASTERIO, "is to oppose to SANTA ANNA; I vote for JUAN BAUTISTA CORALEON." A second was interrogated. "My opinion," replied he, "is against SANTA ANNA; I vote for General MARIANO SALAS." A third was interrogated. "My opinion," replied he, "is against SANTA ANNA; I vote for General MARIANO ARISTA." A second was interrogated. "My opinion," replied he, "is to oppose SANTA ANNA; I vote for General MARIANO SALAS." Their treasurer, in said to have originated in a private understanding.

ALVAREZ got wind of the affair, mustered forthwith an Army, and went FIRST to work to annihilate that the President of the same advantage to other persons. The rest of the leaders of the five traitors who had planned the massacre of the 15th.

The 100 French prisoners of whom we have been given of the disposition of the French Chargé d'Affaires, on my evidence, was the papers of the 15th ultimo contained by the Emperor Louis NAPOLEON.

General DE LA VEGA has been recalled from the post of Governor of Tamaulipas. It is said that SANTA ANNA intends entrusting him with a mission of great importance.

Large Fire in Troy.

TROY, Monday, Dec. 18.

A fire broke out here last night about 1 o'clock, in Dr. THORN'S stables in Albany-street, in the rear of No. 88 First-street, and before it was extinguished some six or eight barns and sheds, together with the French Catholic Church of St. John the Baptist, in Ferry-street, were destroyed. Five houses were burnt to death in two of the barns. The loss on the church is about $10,000, for which there is an insurance only of $3,500 in the Mechanics' Mutual, of this city. The whole loss by the fire is put down at $13,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Large Fire in St. Louis—Slaughter of Hogs.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Dec. 18.

We learn from St. Louis of the destruction by fire of the extensive rolling mill of Messrs. CHOUTEAU, HARRISON & VALLE. Five hundred tons of unfinished work and twelve hundred tons of iron that was undergoing the process of finishing in the building were destroyed. The total loss has not been ascertained. The building, machinery, &c. were insured for $110,000.

It is estimated that only 280,000 hogs will be killed around the Falls this year.

Sinking of the Propeller Westmoreland—Severe Gale—Lives Lost.

RACINE, (Wis.) Monday, Dec. 18.

The schooner *Wisconsin* arrived here to-day with a part of the crew of the propeller *Westmoreland*. She reports the sinking of the propeller in 25 fathoms of water, 18 miles this side of Sleeping Bear, and the loss of 17 lives.

Reported Failures.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 18.

SAM'L O. MEAD and A. S. PEABODY, two well known brokers of this city, are reported as having failed to-day.

Steamers Norwich Frozen in at Albany—Weather—Markets, &c.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 18.

The steamer *Norwich*, from Kingston, on Saturday, as 12 o'clock, arrived here at 2 o'clock last night, having experienced great difficulty and sustained much damage from the ice, her wheels being so badly broken as to be useless. *The Hendrik Hudson*, which left New-York on Saturday evening, is now opposite Bristol, but is expected up during the day.

Teams at Castleton crossed on the ice within twenty feet of the *Norwich*. Snow fell during last night to the depth of three inches, and the weather to-day is quite cold.

The Weather in the East.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 18.

About three inches of snow fell here last night and the weather is still cloudy, but moderating.

CALAIS, Monday, Dec. 18.

A heavy snow storm commenced here at 11 o'clock to-day, and the weather is very cold.

HANNON, Monday, Dec. 18.

About four inches of snow fell here this morning.

SPRINGFIELD, Monday, Dec. 18.

The snow here is about two inches deep. The weather is moderate, but continues cloudy.

Closing of Navigation at Wheeling.

WHEELING, Monday, Dec. 18.

Navigation remains closed here by ice, with but poor prospects of its opening immediately.

Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The "FYFE and HARRISON" troupe recommenced their operatic performances here last evening. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the house was well filled, and the exceptions, as each *artiste* made his or her appearance, were warm and genuine. Miss LOUISA FYFE, of course, carried off the most palms, and deservedly. Of all the *artistes* recently before a New-York audience, there have been none more thoroughly appreciable, more truly artistic or delicious in her style than Miss LOUISA FYFE. Ornithologically considered, she is in every respect an enjoyable English Linnet, with a golden gamut. Hence the way of her own that cannot fail to fascinate. As an accomplished vocalist, she ranks with PATTI, lacking only the latter's powers, not her sweetness.

Fra Diavolo (the individual) is one of those fascinating scamp-rascal villains who belong to an exploded *literature*, but who are nevertheless attractive for a long interview. The piquancy of sympathizing with such a *being in perspectives, but agreeable.* With a competent Amazon, who enjoys real fun too much to vote for the Romantic, except as an excitement, this species of hero is peculiarly engaging. He can let himself into prose at pleasure, and draw him forth again only when a point is to be made. AUGUSTE never misses an opportunity, but improves it. This, and others of his lyric themes, will keep the stage until a more fluent and genial composer bears them from it with more flummery and more gentility. And that day is prayed for unmoved. Although we venture one the natural sensation for ejaculating English versions of French or Italian operas whilst there is a single English one emanating in the repertoire, we recognize many advantages enjoyed by the present company in doing so. The supreme part is artistically provided for by Miss LOUISA FYFE, who is equal to anything. Then we have Mr. HARRISON, who if he has short comings as a singer, rises into magnificence as a singing actor. His fine person and clear delivery are invaluable to all operas like the present, where dialogue forms a principal ingredient. Musically considered, also, Mr. HARRISON has been gifted with a fine organ, and we have more than once heard him use it in perfection. He has also made no mean Alice coronation. Of the chorus can be no doubt, be is the

Just Published and for Sale by all Booksellers, Price 50 cents, A Lecture, delivered before the Young Men's Association of Buffalo, by HENRY WARD BEECHER, entitled

PATRIOTISM AND THE TIMES.

The same Lecture, with some additions, delivered in Brooklyn, entitled

THE CROWN OF MANHOOD.

Price 50 cents.

Both Lectures will be published in one volume, in January next.

J. C. DERBY, Publisher, 25 Park-Row.

The entertainments were as follows:

Zoyllus ..... Miss LOUISA FYFE
Philip Hamlin .....
Fra Diavolo .....
Giacomo .....
Beppo .....

Miss LOUISA FYFE went to good work, and for the most part, fashioned the part entirely opposite manner of her predecessor. The part of "A Merry Boy," which, like many others in the opera, has a touch of the humanity in it, was exposed. Beppo, especially, shorn of this touch, the artiste has little to do with a part so well studied and understood in that of Zerlina.

Mr. HARRISON sang and acted admirably. There was evidently some case in the latter, and unexpectedly shown necessary in his voice, (this usual). The following is the cast against some comments. Mr. BRADBURY has this to great deal to do in this opera, and has not failed prominently. Mr. MEYER as Beppo was excellent, quite with his genius pronunciation and quick humor kept the house in a roar. Signor L. MANNA presided in the orchestra, (which, by the way, is much augmented), and conducted finely. The chorus, particularly the male portion of it, was better than any we have yet heard of in New-York.

To-night the "Crown Diamonds."

NEW-YORK CITY.

Another Murder.

At a late hour on Sunday night a Scandinavian named JOHN M. LAWSON, who had just received at this Post, and a South River boatman named James O'NEIL, entered a tenement-house in Roosevelt-st. Johnson, No. 82 Washington-street, when they disputed. LAWSON, it is alleged, drew a shoemaker knife and plunged the blade into the left side of his opponent. The wounded man was taken to a drug store, where the physician pronounced his injuries fatal, and recommended that he be taken to the hospital, which was done.

Capt. HALPIN proceeded to the proper house and took LAWSON in custody. The prisoner denied having committed the assault, but witnesses were produced who say that they saw him stab O'NEIL. LAWSON was taken into the presence of the wounded man, when he was immediately identified as the man who inflicted the injury. The knife appeared to have penetrated one of the intestines, and abscess of the kidneys. LAWSON was taken to the Tombs, and committed by Justice BOGERT to await the result of his victim's injuries. He expired last evening. The Coroner will hold the inquest at 11 o'clock this morning.

The Alleged $10,000 Fraud.

Since the arrest of JEROME B. FALCONER and WM. R. TAYLOR, charged with fraudulently obtaining property to the amount of $10,000, matter of importance has transpired. The affidavit on which the charge is based, alludes to the commercial firm of Messrs. BOOTH & EDGAR as the parties defrauded, and also sets forth the names of other firms in the sugar refinery business who have suffered in the same way. The total loss is estimated at $10,000 to $12,000. Yesterday a messenger was dispatched to the Lower Police Court with instructions to request the Clerk of the Court to see his audiences in correcting an error in the account published, viz.: "That they were not the sole losers in the transaction."

Alderman LORD appears for the prosecution in this case, and a legal enquiry will probably be commenced during the present week.

Breakages Frozen in Boats on the Hudson River Railroad.

The train on the Hudson River Railroad, which left Albany, at 7 o'clock Sunday evening, did not arrive here till a late hour, yesterday morning, owing to the depth of snow on the track.

The experiences of this train on the journey are said to have been of the most trying kind. When about half way to Hudson, the misery was so deep that the conductor was obliged to send back to Albany for a snow-plough. It is said that in some places the snow was piled upon the track eight feet deep. While the train was waiting at this point, the sufferings of the passengers, from cold, are represented to have been severe in the extreme. The train was literally enveloped in the snow, with a piercing cold wind from the northward.

One of the brakesmen, named JOHN DOYER, was *frozen to death*. Two of the passengers were also badly frost bitten.

Excitement.

There was excitement before the Museum yesterday. A hundred or two people stood gazing open-mouthed. A large covered van was backed up to the entrance. A canvas curtain was supported. Expectation was on tiptoe. Everybody stretched his neck, an inch beyond his neighbor's, to see the wonders that were to be unrolled. There was much jostling, and some exceedingly hard pushing. The planks were duly laid, the horses were steadied; the black door swung open, but nothing could be seen. A thickness of plank intervened between that show and the public. A half hour's waiting resulted in nothing but an expectation. There was a cry of "Sold," and then there was a dispersal. Nobody knows what that expression was conveyed. The crowd knew only that they were

THE DRUG TRADE.

Startling Abuses in the Retail Drug Trade—The Remedy.

There is no business whatever in which the public ought to feel more interest, and to which they pay less attention, than the retail drug trade. If a man vends a dozen of medicines, he thinks it sufficient if he get it out of some store with a pre-possessing window with a big red and blue bottle in it. It never occurs to him to consider whether the druggist is acquainted with his business and a judge of the quality of the medicines which he dispenses.

To qualify a man to keep a drug-store, a thorough knowledge of Latin is requisite. He should know at least the rudiments of the Greek language, and be practically acquainted with Chemistry and Botany. He should have such an acquaintance with medicine as to be able, at a glance, to detect impure and spurious drugs. How few of all those in the business are so qualified!

Too often, the drug business affords a refuge to those who have failed in other businesses. Men who "break up" in dry goods, have succeeded in drugs, and get rich on their little quackeries and nostrums. All these gentlemen stick M. D. to their names, and will "undertake" anything, from the manufacture of "refined liquorice" to the "embalming of the dead," whom they will warrant to keep until the general resurrection.

These pretenders feed off molasses and water as a blood-purifier, under the name of sarsaparilla. They are the sole inventors of some wonderful remedy for coughs and colds. Their cholera and colic mixture is quite infallible, while their vermifuge specialties, which they, delicately, style "vegetable elixirs," were never known to fail in effecting a speedy cure.

Many of these empirics have stores in the wealthier districts of the City, and it is astonishing what sums they receive for their "advice" from the poor. They lie in wait for thoughtless sailors, and verdant Californian passengers, and "screw out" of them large sums for medicines to protect them from the diseases and influences of any climate!

A great many drug-stores belong to physicians; but as it is considered rather infra dig. to be connected with a store, they usually carry on the "shop" under another name. In such cases they avail themselves of the services of some unfortunate foreigner, whose necessities compel him to accept of from $3 to $5 a week, the usual pay of drug-store clerks for seventeen hours' attendance daily for six days in the week, and nineteen hours on Saturday.

There is more ignorance or rascality displayed in the drug trade than in any other. The quantity of spurious drugs which is introduced daily into New-York is immense. Besides, the adulterating of drugs is carried on as a regular business in this City. It is only a short time ago since an advertisement appeared in one of our cotemporaries for upwards of a week, "for a person acquainted with the manufacture of drugs." No doubt the advertiser had, to use a business phrase, "a host of applicants." The sale of these adulterated drugs proves one of two things: First, that the retail druggists, being ignorant of their business, buy their drugs at genuine of the wholesale houses; or that, being acquainted with their business, they buy them for the sake of the extra profit which such drugs will fetch. It is not uncommon for even "respectable" druggists to "palm off," at sixpence an ounce, common senna, which costs fifteen cents a pound, for Alexandria, which costs from seven to nine cents a pound extra. Three hundred per cent. profit would satisfy most traders, but the druggists go in for from four to five hundred per cent., and so much more as they can get, for inasmuch as much of their stock is perishable, and they are obliged to keep a large assortment for which there is very little call, this percentage is not as unfair as may at first seem.

From what we have said, some might suppose that the adulteration and imitation of drugs were confined exclusively to the wholesale trade. But such is not the case. Labels for French perfumery and for various patent medicines are to be had in all the wholesale stores, and are bought and used extensively by almost every retail store in the City.

Quack medicines, for the sake of the one hundred per cent. profit which they yield, are sold by every retail store in the City—while the most simple analysis or synthesis would show that they are not only deleterious but positively poisonous.

One, who was a farm laborer, then a horse-jockey, and now is self-styled an M. D., who has a store and manufactory a few miles from town, and a "desk" in an office in the City, informed us some time ago of the ingredients of one of his nostrums, which is regularly advertised as "one of the blessings of the age," and asked our opinion of it. On our expressing our surprise at his daring to sell such stuff, he admitted that the "blessing was a humbug anyway," and that on being dared to drink a twenty-five cent bottle of it, he nearly killed himself, although he vomited the whole in half an hour after taking it.

As the imitation and adulteration of drugs is not confined to the wholesale houses, neither are all the other casualties in the business to be laid at their doors.

Our readers must all have noticed the great number of druggeteers which are daily advertised for sale in all parts of the City. The preparing and vending of these stores for sale is carried on as a regular business. An old mechanic, or bankrupt dry goods man, has sometimes two stores "doing an excellent family business, in most desirable localities," for sale. Before the stores are advertised, a complete supply of tinctures are made up—and such tinctures! The directions of all the dispensatories are set at naught. The tinctures (!) are made up without any regard to quality. Cheapness and profit are the only objects in view. A complete stock of the best imitation of genuine medicines is laid in, fictitious transactions are entered in the "Daily Cash Book," and the daily sales are increased by a convenient arithmetical process. And now the store is ready for sale.

The ignorance of those in the drug business, and the negligence and carelessness of physicians, lead to innumerable mistakes, many of which prove fatal.

The United States, London, Edinburg and Dublin, publish each a *Dispensatory*, or *Pharmacopœia*, for the guidance of apothecaries and physicians. Many of the names for the same drug are entirely different in each of these works. It might be supposed that our medical men would consult themselves in writing their prescriptions to the nomenclature of that very able work, the *United States Dispensatory*. Such, however, is not the case. It would be difficult to say whose many of them imbibed the Latinity. It would astonish the ears of a monk later period than that of CÆSAR or CICERO.

We have recently had occasion to overhaul two thousand prescriptions. About fifteen hundred of them showed that the writers were entirely ignorant of the nomenclature to which the various drugs used belonged. Many of them were written in pencil, and almost illegible. If a medical man be applied to in bed for a prescription, he may be excused for using a pencil, but in no other situation. Before a prescription reaches an apothecary it is, or ought to be, carefully considered and thought over, and, if in pencil, must be illegible. No patient who is able to read this physician should accept from him a prescription in pencil, or one which is indistinctly written. Such lead only to mistakes.

When an extensive prescription is performed at a drug store, the prescription, if the druggist be ignorant of his business, is made up exactly as it is written. If the druggist knows the nature and quality of medicines, the prescription should be sent to the physician to be corrected. But as no professional man likes to be reminded of an error, it is very seldom that he hears of his own mistakes. A conscientious apothecary informed us that when he first commenced business, he made a practice of sending all erroneous prescriptions back, but as he invariably lost the custom of the medical men to whom these were sent, he changed his system and corrected the mistakes himself.

We are informed of a fatal mistake which occurred a few weeks ago. A prescription in which a most immoral quantity of prussic acid, with three or four other ingredients, was ordered and left at a drug store. The clerk of the store hastened to put up the prescription in the absence of his employer, and, unwilling to lose a little custom, stated that it was necessary to send down town for one of the ingredients, and that the medicine would be ready in an hour or two. The patient was anxious for the medicine and sent twice for it. He soon called a third time and stated that if it was not ready, to give him the prescription and his father would get the medicine elsewhere. The prescription was returned and made up by some one more ignorant or less scrupulous, and next day the lady was dead of a diseased heart! Diseased hearts cover a multitude of mistakes!

It frequently happens that some drug is ordered which is not in the store of the apothecary to whom the prescription is presented. In such a case, if he be an unscrupulous person, he substitutes some drug of what he considers a similar quality, for the one in question. A case of this kind occurred some time ago in the practice of an acquaintance. He was attending an engineer of a Southern steamer, who was suffering severely from fever and ague. After giving very powerful doses of quinine, the physician ordered podophillin. The prescription was taken to a drug store in the vicinity of the wharf at which the steamer was lying, and the proprietor having no such medicine, supplied jalap in its stead. Next morning the patient was raving mad, and had to be transferred to the City Hospital, and lost his berth on board the steamer. When the physician called next day at the drug store to examine the podophillin, he was so astonished at its effects, he was informed by the apothecary that his clerk had not much experience, and had used the one medicine for the other!

Numerous mistakes occur in stores which frequently change owners. Drugs, in such stores, are put into jars, bottles, and drawers, with names applicable to other medicines. This, too, is frequently done, as some unprincipled druggists say, to test the ability and knowledge of their clerks. It is nothing uncommon to see a whole "nest of drawers" without a single label on them.

A narrow escape from culpable carelessness of this kind occurred in a well frequented drug store which recently changed proprietors. The clerk's account of the mistake was that, when busy in making up a long senna prescription, a girl entered the store crying, and asked for three cents' worth of a medicine very little used. A jar, on which were a gilt and paper and label—the latter intending to intimate that it bore the name of the medicine it then contained, which was that asked for—was hurriedly taken down for the first time that the clerk had been in the store, and the girl was served out of "her turn." Most providentially, the physician was waiting beside his patient, a child, to administer the medicine, when he discovered that a drug had been sent which would have destroyed life, with great agonies, in a few minutes. So much for false labels!

If medical men were aware of the absolute trash which is sold for medicine, they would be careful in recommending particular stores. While many physicians accept of 25 per cent. on the amount of business which they send to the stores of their friends, such recommendations will be viewed with suspicion. They should abandon a percentage which, to say the least of it, is deserving of reprehension.

What then, you ask, is the remedy for this state of things? We answer—first, in so far as the public is concerned. Avoid all stores in which there is a continual change of clerks, and especially if you should be satisfied that they are not receiving more than $5 a week. No competent person, except in extreme distress, would accept of such a sum. Avoid all dirty stores; all stores, which, from a patch-work like appearance,—jars of various sizes and of different patterns, with dissimilar labels,—give evidence that they have changed hands repeatedly: all stores where everything is not carefully labeled: and where there is a total absence of anything like system. If you see one set of tinctures on one side of a store, and another set opposite; oils divided in the same manner; spirits, essences, and syrups ranged together, and roots, flowers and seeds jumbled together, and other things in similar confusion;—though you know nothing of medicine, you may be assured that there is neither method nor system in such a store.

Secondly, in so far as the trade is concerned. There are a FEW well educated and thoroughly bred druggists in the City. Let them unite and appoint, for their examination, the very best professors they can obtain in Latin, Chemistry, Botany and Materia Medica. Let these druggists submit to a searching examination, and obtain a diploma of their qualifications. Such diploma, by giving the public confidence in their abilities, will increase their business, and leave their uneducated brethren to the neglect they merit.

There is another plan which might be adopted by the public for its safety and satisfaction, but to it we cannot allude in this article.

The Indian as He Is.

I would like to have had the world, the unthinking and still unreasonably ignorant world, look upon a scene which was represented not long since in the forest by North American Indians.

Some strangers who happened along here a few months since, exclaimed, "Why, how have you created such a paradise here, and nobody ever has heard of it?" He looked abroad upon the cultivated fields and comfortable dwellings, and could not believe that the Indians had done all this. They are so entirely a distinct and peculiar people, that though living near a great city and surrounded by our inquisitive and aggressive people, they are less known in the general community than the Chinese or the Laplanders.

What has wrought this great change? The quiet labors and the still small voice of the missionary and the school-teacher. As well as I could, I have pictured the Indian as he was, and now I wish you to look upon him as he is. Just stand with me upon this little hill, and look upon this gay concourse of people. At our feet is a beautiful grove of elms and oaks and maples, on the borders of a silver stream, so clear that it is a perfect mirror to the shining pebbles upon its bed. It bears still an Indian name, the Cattaraugus, and flows on to mingle its waters with Lake Erie.

There is magic in the distance. Look up and you will see a procession. It is heralded by the Seneca National Band, in a costume of red and white, and the tune is Yankee Doodle, though the musicians are all Indians. Then comes the Marshal, who would be singled out by any observer, on any occasion, as a genuine son of a proud race, by his fine figure and noble bearing. With his rich dress, on his experienced steed, he is truly princely.

Then a few of the children of the six several schools, their soft voices joining in a lively hymn, under the care of their teachers, all with gala dresses and the regulating badges, and Boys waving in the breeze. Another band of "The Sons of Temperance," bring up the rear, and shortly they come marching on, entering the chosen grove in concentric circles, wheeling about in several military evolutions, and arranging themselves in groups around the platform wreathed with evergreens, on which the President of the day and the Speaker stand. He who presides is one of the oldest and most venerable of the chiefs of his people. He is dressed in black, with a broad white silk scarf, terminating in crimson fringes, covering his breast and falling gracefully at his side. Around him are other venerable men, whose memories easily go back to the time when there was not a Christian in the whole nation. Now the missionary pastor, who has for twenty years labored among them, and can very justly look around him and call what he beholds the fruit of his labors, lifts his voice to crave the blessing of Heaven upon their festal gathering. You will listen to the speaking which follows with interest, though you will not understand the language in which the addresses are made. It is not so musical as rich, and falls on the ear like the deep voice of the cataract, rather than the low murmuring rill. But those who think the Indian has no vein of humor and no love of pleasantry, should listen to him when he is surrounded only by his kindred—those who can appreciate him, and whom he can trust. Solemnity, enthusiasm and mirthfulness, play alternately upon the features of the assembly, but there is in him so great a regard for decorum, that nothing like levity or untimely restlessness ever disturbs an Indian audience. There is the most respectful attention till the orators are seated, and then they gather around the table, which is tastefully and bountifully spread, in the form of a double square. Around it circle the guests, and within stand those who dispense the good gifts prepared for all who come. Here too is the order which seldom characterizes so large a number among people of any other name, and happiness, a quiet but soul appreciating happiness, is beaming upon every dusky face.

When the feast is finished the speakers again mount the rostrum, and as usual after a good dinner, all are more disposed to merriment. Before you are a thousand people of all ages, from the gray haired man of ninety to the tiniest baby that ever opened its eyes to the light. You may see there a group of laughing maidens, reclining upon the grass in the shade of a spreading oak, with their gipsey hats and bright streamers, and near by a bevy of matrons, with their raven hair braided in rich tresses, and their mantles gathered in folds about their waists. The musicians fill up the intentions between the speeches with thrilling and plaintive strains, till the daylight begins to fade and the red gleam of the setting sun gilds the forest tops. Then again they form in procession and march away. The children number about two hundred; and are you realizing all this time that they are what some people still insist upon calling savages, and maintain can never become an educated, refined and cultivated people? really believing that they are incapable of appreciating learning, the arts, Christianity and civilization? Contending that they ought to be removed far away into the Western forests to roam forever wild, that the white man may not trample them as he tramples the beast and the reptile in his path? The laborers have been few, far too few for this beautiful vineyard, yet they have accomplished a great work. The population is now on the increase, and schools and churches are multiplying. The people are improving in agriculture, and pretty farms and houses are beginning to dot their hills and valleys. They are becoming a Christian and social people.

I have attended one or two parties, or social gatherings, at the houses of the missionaries, where there were perhaps fifty or sixty, and have seen far less comeliness and propriety of behavior among the same number of the sons and daughters of New-England. Indians have remarkable tact in conforming to the customs of other people, if they choose to exercise it, and when they are fully convinced that it is best to relinquish their own peculiar habits, they adopt new ones very readily. If land speculators would let them alone, and the State would perform its whole duty, they would soon prove that the last of the Senecas is not yet, nor for a long time to come. They would become a valuable element in our political and social organization—refute the slanders, and blot out the dark pictures which historians have been wont to spread abroad concerning them. May I live to see it done, for most deeply have I learned to blush for my people.

MINNIE MYRTLE.

Female Physicians—Count the Cost.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your recent article on the study of medicine for women, Nov. 20, I have read with interest, because the experiment of which it treats, now coming more and more into notice, is one of interest; and because your remarks may be supposed to indicate something of the sentiment entertained for it by the present medical faculty. I see not why the experiment, prudently prosecuted, may not, at length, work itself into something practicable, useful and permanent; subject of course, during the process, to the errors and corrections incident to all first attempts.

But I belong to a profession, whose professional authority instructs us, that when building a tower, or engaging in a war, a man should first "sit down and count the cost." "Sitting down" suggests deliberation. And I desire that a word may be said in favor of deliberation in this case.

Unquestionably, as you intimate, in anatomy, physiology, medical chemistry and nomenclature, together with the classification and discrimination of diseases, a woman can readily become proficient. Even the rugged technics from her lips, may lose nothing in precision, or obscurity; may gain, perhaps, in sweetness. But let us look a little farther.

A young lady passes through the several grades of the schools, receives her diploma, and thus regularly authenticated, locates herself in one of "the rural districts" among the steep hills of Westchester, or the more rugged ones of Sullivan. A pretty sign beside the front door of her boarding house announces—Miss PHŒBE TITCOMB, M. D.—or the same thing in some better form which feminine and professional taste may suggest. Her ordinary circuit has a radius of four miles;—extending in special calls to eight. Of course, a horse and riding carriage are at once indispensable. And then some Patrick to be hostler at home, and driver upon the road, is equally indispensable. How Patrick is to be employed, during the uncertain intervals of professional engagements, is an inquiry we need not pursue. But for professional purposes, Patrick must be always forthcoming at call. Where she goes, Patrick must go; where she stops, Patrick must stop;—Patrick and she, must be "one and inseparable." Happy if she finds a Patrick, always prompt, tractable and reliable.

But on some profoundly dark and stormy night in February, just when delicious sleep dissolves the weary limbs, she is called up to visit Mrs. Thompson—two miles off—in acute distress from pleurisy. Under the warm south wind and "a plentiful rain," a dense body of snow is fast softening and dissolving—the streets are flooded. You, Sir, might pocket your honor and outride your horse, soon be there. But what is Miss Dr. Titcomb to do? First, Patrick must be aroused, and while rubbing his eyes, made if possible, to comprehend the exigencies of the case. Next the question must be discussed, whether traveling is most practicable on runners or on wheels—sell nigh impracticable by either. This decided by conjecture, Patrick makes ready accordingly; and plowing their way through slush and slump, and fast-falling rain—we will not overtax the sleigh—at length they reach the place, to the great relief of the agitated family. A moment's inspection shows the case an urgent one—a speedy and copious reduction of the inflammation must be had. But how can a young lady, (remember perhaps at the sight of blood, someone else has first experiment in blood-letting might come under much annoyed and unpleasant circumstances?) Happy if swooning do not overtake both physician and patient together.

And when our lady physician marries—does this terminate her professional career? Then in all such cases we can have no physicians of long experience. Will she continue her practice? Then it is a fair question, whether her medical and matrimonial responsibilities are compatible with each other. Is one woman in a hundred adequate to both? She may call in hired help. Patrick, out of doors may be supplemented by Biddy within. But at sickly periods the chief of her time and strength, in justice to the community, must be occupied abroad; and at all times she is liable to be absent at any hour of the day—absent often, absent long, absent frequently at those junctures on which hinge important contingencies in household affairs. Much must unavoidably be devolved not only on Biddy's strength, but on her skill, discretion and fidelity. Can thrift, order and domestic comfort be secured? Will her husband enjoy his solitary meals, marked sometimes by Biddy's blunders and sometimes by her caprices? Will he enjoy his lonely fireside in a Winter evening, while *wife and Patrick are groping along by-roads*, which, by general consent, the roadmaster never visits? Can she meet the interruptions and disabilities of maternity? Can she give to herself and society a well-ordered, agreeable *Christian home*, and at the same time sustain herself in the active public practice of medicine?

Still, let the experiment be judiciously made, and means will probably present themselves by which some of these difficulties may be obviated or compensated. And without rambling further, I have only to say that if, by the perusal of your remarks, any young Miss in her teens is becoming enamored of a medical life, I hope you will suggest to her the idea of "counting the cost," and so gratify AN OLD DOMINIE.

Extraordinary Narrative—A French Murderer.

It will be remembered that, about six weeks ago, immense sensation was created in Paris by the discovery of the body of a murdered man in a box at the Lyons Railway. The victim turned out to be a Swiss watchmaker, named WAHL, and the murderer a young man named DOMBEY. On Thursday the Court of Assizes tried the culprit. The case excited extraordinary interest, and the court was crowded. Before the table was a large box in which the body had been put, and in this box was the instrument—a heavy club—with which the crime was perpetrated, and the things in which the body was enveloped. The accused, on taking his place at the bar, excited general astonishment—he has the appearance of a mere boy. He has no beard, is of a light complexion, has chestnut hair and large blue eyes, and the general expression of his face is mild. He seemed perfectly calm, and looked round the court with assurance. He stated in answer to questions, that his name was VICTOR JEREMIE DOMBEY, his age 20, his trade that of a watchmaker, and his residence Rue du Petit Pont, 17. The indictment was then read, and it was to the following effect: In the morning of the 15th of Sept. last the employés at the station of the Paris and Lyons Railway perceived a strong and disagreeable smell from a large box. The box was opened, and the corpse of a man, still young, was found in it. The body was wrapped up in women's garments, was covered with a blanket, and with wool from a mattress. The head was enveloped in a frock-coat and a petticoat; in the mouth a dirt-cloth was thrust. The hands were tied on the breast; the feet were tied together. The back part of the skull was smashed in; two fingers of the right hand were fractured, and the left foot was injured. The box had been conveyed to the station in the evening of the 11th of Sept. by two young men, and they said that they were to take it to Lyons the next day, but nothing more had been seen of them. The police having commenced an investigation, ascertained that deceased was a Swiss watchmaker named WAHL—that he had come to Paris on business, and taken up his residence at the Hotel de Nantes, Rue des Vieux Augustins. He had been in the hotel from August, and had disappeared in the morning of the 11th of September. As he was of very regular habits, his absence caused alarm to the hotel keeper, and to two of the man's relatives, named CHAMBACH and WAHL, and they commenced a search after him. In the night of the 11th a carpet-bag, containing empty boxes, and a pocket book containing addresses, were picked up in the Rue de la Bucherie, and the next morning, near the same street, a club stained with blood was found. The bag and book belonged to WAHL, and it was accordingly assumed that he had been murdered; and, as he had taken with him a number of watches, it was not doubted that he had been murdered for the sake of robbery. When the body was discovered, these persons at once recognized it as that of WAHL; they also recognized the man's clothes, together with a pipe and key which were in the box, as belonging to him. From notes in the pocket-book it appeared that deceased had been engaged in business transactions with DOMBEY, a journeyman watchmaker, Rue du Petit Pont, No. 17, near the Rue la Bucherie, and that on the 8th of September he had sold him two watches. It was then recollected that on the 11th WAHL had announced that he was going to see this person. In consequence of this, DOMBEY was arrested in the night of the 15th, as was also CAILLOUX, a man who, it was ascertained, had assisted him in conveying a box to the Lyons Railway. The day after the two men were confronted with the dead body; they manifested no emotion. DOMBEY said that he had been engaged in business operations with deceased, but that it was a man named ALIX who had murdered him; he had only at his request fastened the body in the box, and had, with the assistance of CAILLOUX, conveyed it to the railway—CAILLOUX not knowing what the box contained. CAILLOUX said that this was true, and that he had had nothing to do with the murder. DOMBEY, it was subsequently ascertained, had quitted his father, a respectable tradesman at Beauvequaire, in the Department of the Isère, in 1852. He was not of good repute, as he had ill-treated his father, and had committed a robbery in church on the day of his first communion. Established in Paris, he worked for different watchmakers, and all of them had to complain of him for robbing them. The shop of one of them, named DREBLO, was opened in the night of May, 1853, and 450f. in money, a silver watch, 15 gold watches, a gold chain, and other articles were stolen. The thief could not be discovered, but after the arrest of DOMBEY it turned out that it was he, he having sold one of the stolen watches to a man named CATINEAU. He was obliged, it appeared, to have recourse to robbery to satisfy his passion for dissipation, by making a practice of frequenting *cafés*, public halls, and loose women. In August last, he went to Madam GIRARD, a dealer in watches, and asked her when GEISEL and WAHL, two Swiss watchmakers, from whom she was accustomed to make her purchases, would visit Paris. She told him that WAHL was at that time in Paris, at the Hôtel de Nantes, Rue des Vieux Augustins. He went there, and saw WAHL. He pretended to him that his father was disposed to order 20,000f. of watches from him, to establish himself in business in America; and to prove this he produced a letter purporting to have been written by his father. WAHL believed his representations, and spoke to Madame GIRARD, and to GRANDJAC and WEIL about them. He, however, on the 6th of September, wrote to DOMBEY's father on the subject, and on the 9th he received an answer from Madam DOMBEY to the effect that her husband had no intention of going to America, but that he might treat with her son. On the 9th of September, the accused purchased from him two watches for 200f., and gave him 100f. on account. Up to this time DOMBEY's room had been shared by a coffee-house waiter named FANEY, but he picked a quarrel with him, and sent him away. This, it is supposed, he did to facilitate the contemplated murder and robbery. On the 9th he wrote to WAHL to call on him the next day at 5 o'clock, with some watches, which he said he wanted to show to some ladies. WAHL could not go at the time appointed, but fixed a meeting for the 10th, at 11 o'clock in the morning. On Sunday a man named ATOUN visited accused, who talked to him in a strange way. Among other things, he said, "I know a good affair, but it requires courage; for it is necessary to murder a man. A watchmaker is to bring me a number of watches—perhaps 10,000f. worth—and I am disposed to take them from him." Then he added, "I don't know why I should not get rid of the man; he is in my way. Decidedly I must get rid of him!" ATOUN attached no importance to these remarks, thinking them made by way of joke. On Monday, the 11th, at 11 o'clock in the morning, WAHL left a watchmaker named BOYER-LIN, of the Quai Conti, to visit, as he said, a jeweller with watches, in the Rue du Petit Pont. He must have arrived at DOMBEY's at 11½ o'clock, at latest, but no one saw him enter; neither was any noise heard by the neighbors while he was there. But that WAHL was murdered in DOMBEY's room admitted of no doubt; and the circumstance of nothing being heard was explained by the fact that, on the one hand the persons living in the house were workmen who worked with their windows open, and on the other, that the accused had taken the precaution of smothering the victim from crying out by thrusting a cloth into his mouth. After committing the crime, the accused, it appeared, had wiped up the blood, placed the body under the bed, secreted and the watches carried by the deceased. He had just terminated these operations when he perceived CAILLOUX coming to pay him a visit. He went down the stairs to meet him. CAILLOUX requested him to return a coat which he had lent him, and DOMBEY went up stairs and returned with it, making CAILLOUX wait. After this he got CAILLOUX to accompany him to the shop of a packing-case maker in the Rue de l'Arbre-Sec, to purchase a case to send, as he said, a mattress and some women's clothes to Lyons. The shopkeeper not having one large enough, he ordered him to make one nearly five feet long. CAILLOUX was surprised at the size. DOMBEY then went with CAILLOUX for a cord to tie round the box; then he went to a person named CUVILLIER, and, on security of one of the watches stolen from his victim, borrowed a sum of 20f.; he next went to a restaurant and dined; and then he returned home and treated his Landlord (named LOHR) to drink, at the same time offering to pay his rent in advance. He afterwards went with CAILLOUX to the Rue de l'Arbre-Sec to seek for the box; but, finding it was not completed, they took wine together. At 6 o'clock the box was finished, and a workman was sent to accompany them with it. On the way CAILLOUX left DOMBEY to visit a friend in the Rue du Pont-de-Lodi. DOMBEY made the man carry the box to his room. All that excited the man attention in the room was that the bed stood at some distance from the wall. A neighbor, surprised at seeing such a large box brought to DOMBEY, tried to peep through the key-hole to see what he could be doing with it, but he found the key-hole stopped up with rags. Shortly after CAILLOUX returned and knocked at DOMBEY's door, but received no answer. He then went into the courtyard, and seeing a light in the room again went up stairs. DOMBEY now opened to his knock, and said that he had not heard him the first time, as he was asleep. The box was fastened up, and CAILLOUX helped DOMBEY to put a cord round it. Finding it heavy he proposed to DOMBEY to employ a *Commissionnaire* to carry it, but the accused refused. With difficulty they got the box to the bottom of the stairs—DOMBEY pushing it with his foot, and he spoke rudely to the *concierge* for preparing to give him a light. CAILLOUX sought for a cab, and, with DOMBEY conveyed the box to the Lyons Railway. After this they went to the ball called La Closerie des Lilas. DOMBEY returned with a man named JOYE at whose lodgings he had arranged to sleep. He made JOYE pass by his street, and left him in a public house to go up to his room. Being absent longer than JOYE had expected, the latter left, and after awhile the accused joined him at his lodging. While absent from JOYE he must have taken the carpet-bag, and the blood-stained club which had been found, and thrown them away in the Rue de la Bucherie. The next day he made the wife of his *concierge* wash the floor of his room. She remarked that it had been recently washed, and that a blanket had disappeared off his bed. In spite of these precautions some spots of blood on the bed and his shoes escaped his notice, and they were perceived after his arrest on the 15th of September, in the course of the day he made CAILLOUX pawn two watches, JOYE one, and he deposited a fourth in the hands of a restaurateur, as security for expenses to be incurred. He afterwards deposited with the same man a box, which subsequently turned out to contain 63 watches, chiefly in gold, the property of WAHL. On the 14th of September he gave a sum of £60 to his tailor, and begged of him to take care of a box, containing, he said, articles belonging to his father. In this box, after his arrest, 25 watches were found. On the 12th of September he began to be afraid that this crime would be detected; and he said to a woman named LECUYER, a neighbor, that he fancied the police were looking after him on account of the disappearance of a watchmaker; at the same time he showed her a bill for two watches which he had purchased from that man. He passed the night of the 13th with a girl named CHARPENTIER. He could not sleep, and tried to read. In the course of the night he burnt two letters, the contents of which he would not let her see. He, however, passed the day after with other loose women, and continued to live in debauchery until he was arrested. After his arrest, he frequently alleged that it was a man named ALIX who had committed the murder, but he made contradictory statements about that person and about his connection with him, and could not state where he was to be found, nor by whom he was known. As to CAILLOUX, there not being the slightest proof of his having been in any way concerned in the murder, the indictment stated that he had been discharged. The interrogatory of the accused was then proceeded with. He admitted having been in communication with WAHL, and having written to him on the 9th of September, to say that he wished to see him next day, as some ladies had ordered some watches. He had, he said, disguised his handwriting a little. No ladies had given him any such order as he had alleged. "Now," said the President, "it was not on Sunday, but on Monday morning, the 11th of September, at about 11¼ o'clock, that WAHL called on you. What occurred then? Tell the Jury what you have told me. You have confessed to me that, as he was leaning over your bench, you struck him a mortal blow." "I was suffocated ——" answered the accused. "What do you mean? You must, on the contrary, have had great *sang-froid* to execute such a crime. Did you strike deceased several blows?" "I don't think so." "What did you do afterwards?" "I tied the head to the hands, and the feet to the body." Why did you take such horrible measures?" "In order not to have too large a box." "But what you did is horrible! You remained three hours with your victim! You admit having ordered a box." "Yes." "The box is there—and it contains the instrument with which you committed the crime!" Here the box was opened, and a large stick about three feet long, with a heavy knob, was produced. It must have been a formidable weapon in the hands of a strong man. It was stained with blood. "What use did you make of this club?" said the President. "I used it to break coal with." "Nobody ever saw it at your lodgings?" "It was there nevertheless." "Did the victim lose much blood?" "No, not much." "You thrust some rags into his mouth?" "Yes; to prevent blood from flowing." "What did you do with the corpse?" "Put it under the bed." "After ordering the box, you returned home and proceeded to a frightful operation. You enveloped the head of your victim in a frock coat, and enveloped his body in six old gowns and other articles of female apparel left by your mistresses; and after doing this, though it ought to have stricken you with horror, you went—where did you go?" "To the ball at the Closerie des Lilas!" "What lamentable outrage! Murder in the morning, dissipation and dancing at night!" The President then asked the man if he had sent away the waiter who had shared his chamber some days before the murder? "Yes," said he, "I did so, because he had no more money, and was a burden to me!" "That is a proof that you premeditated the crime," remarked the President; and then he asked, "What address did you put on the box?" "That of M. LONGCHAMP, Lyons—to wait till called for!" "You said at the railway that you meant to leave in a few days?" "I said that I should leave the next day." "You threw the club with which you committed the murder into the garden of the Hotel Dieu?" "Yes, Sir!" "When you had murdered WAHL you took possession of his watches?" "Yes." "It was you who threw away his carpet bag in the Rue de la Bucherie?" "Yes." "It was you who deposited his case containing watches at the restaurateur's?" "Yes." "And the other box with another person?" "Yes." "When you had put the body into the box, did you not stamp upon it?" "No." "But you have said so!" "Ah! that was when I wanted to make it appear that I was the accomplice of ALIX!" Reports of the accused's interrogatories by examining magistrates were then read. According to them, he had for some time maintained that ALIX was the murderer, and had received from him 250f. for helping him to get rid of the body. It further appeared, that after his arrest he had written a letter in which he had stated that the crime "was merely a piece of juvenile folly, and could only subject him to a few days' imprisonment." During the whole of the interrogatory the prisoner preserved the greatest calmness. EVERSON was afterwards given in support of the various allegations in the indictment, but in consequence of the man's confession it is not necessary to detail it. The only points of interest in it were that WAHL leaves five children (this caused a most painful sensation); and that CAILLOUX, after having declared that he had frequent quarrels with DOMBEY through a mutual friend named JOSEPH, stated that, as he was carrying the deceased to remove the box down stairs, he heard something sonic, which upon his ear applied, "Does the box contain bottles?" "Yes," answered the accused—"wine bottles!" From the testimony of the medical man who examined the body, it appeared that several violent blows must have been given to deceased. M. NOGENT SAINT LAURENT pleaded for the accused; he entreated the jury to give such a verdict as would save his life. The jury brought in a verdict of Guilty, but with nothing about aggravating circumstances. The Court accordingly passed sentence of death, on the prisoner, who heard the sentence unmoved, and walked calmly from the dock.

Medical.

We condense from the admirable Hospital reports of the *American Medical Monthly* for November the following cases:

DR. HANTT, of this City, has practiced a novel treatment on a patient with *ascites*. Having tried the usual remedies without avail, after the seventh operation of paracentesis, he inserted a curved canula, about an inch and a half long, in the punctures made by the trocar, which was retained in situ by an elastic band. This canula was worn for three days, when it was withdrawn; and subsequently, for five weeks successively, he introduced every day an ordinary female catheter for an inch and a half, permitting free access of air to the cavity. These proceedings produced inflammatory action of a subacute character, which readily yielded to mild treatment. There has been, says the *Monthly*, no accumulation of fluid since the introduction of the canula, sixteen weeks ago, nor has there been any appreciable constitutional disturbance; on the contrary, the patient has been relieved from the dyspnœa and other attendant symptoms of the dropsy, and her general health seems to be much improved. There was some thickening of the abdominal walls, in the lower portion of which an abscess formed; this was opened, discharged freely, and is now healed. She is still under treatment for the hepatic disease.

DR. CARNOCHAN has lately removed the entire radius of a patient suffering, for a year, with incurable disease in the bone, and with complete success. At the present writing, says the *Medical Monthly*, there is little doubt that the mobility and power of the wrist and hand will, to a large extent, be preserved. This same surgeon, but a few few months ago, successfully removed the entire ulna from a patient's arm, leaving him still the perfect use of the arm. Both operations are exceedingly rare.

DR. COX, of Ward's Island, has among his *post-mortem* specimens one in which a kidney was entirely destroyed by suppuration. Yet during the life the symptoms of the patient did not point to any renal disease.

While the French vessels of war were in our harbor, more than twenty cases of scurvy were admitted to one of our hospitals.

At Ward's Island the ligature of the femoral artery has been twice successfully performed of late.

There was a good deal of Chagres fever in the New-York Hospital last Summer.

TRIAL FOR MAL-PRACTICE.—A writer in the Belknap *Gazette*, published at Meredith Bridge, N. H., gives a statement of facts in relation to a suit brought by RUFUS PIKE of Hebron against Dr. SAMUEL H. MELCHER of Groton, N. H., for mal-practice—damages being laid at $3,000. The case was on trial before a board of referees, in Plymouth, N. H. It seems that Mr. PIKE was thrown from his sleigh in the Spring of 1852, severely injuring his shoulder. Dr. MELCHER was sent for, and found him suffering great pain in the region of the shoulder-joint, and decided it to be a fracture of the scapula, with a partial dislocation, and treated it as such. For five or six weeks the patient was doing well, and was having the use of his arm—but, from either too much use or carelessness, the fractured parts not being sufficiently firm, gave way. Sometime after this he called on three other physicians in the neighborhood, who examined it and pronounced it a *case of dislocation into the axilla or armpit, which had never been put in place.* Thereupon Mr. PIKE commenced the suit. On the trial the testimony of the three physicians situated to was mainly relied on by the plaintiff. The defendant met the charge by the testimony of Drs. HENRY G. CLARKE of Boston, SMALLEY of Lyme and KELLY of *Franklin, who had*, previous to testifying, requested the privilege of making an examination of the injury. Dr. CLARKE stated the injury to be a fracture of the glenoid cavity or socket, with a displacement of the "humerus," and *not a dislocation, as it was not in the axilla*, fully sustaining the defendant in his opinion of the injury and treatment of it at the time of the accident. His testimony was so clear and convincing, which was also confirmed by Drs. SMALLEY and KELLY, that the plaintiff proposed at once to abandon the suit.—*Boston Medical Journal.*

MR. A. I. MATHEWS, druggist, of this city, says the Buffalo *Medical Journal*, has sent us a specimen package of Dr. CLERTAN'S "Perles d'Ether," a new preparation now in use in Paris. The ether pearls are simply four or five drops of pure ether inclosed in a capsule, which readily dissolves in the fluids of the stomach. The pearls are as large as a large pea, and are taken as pills. Their advantage is found in the accuracy of the dose, the freedom from unpleasant taste or odor, and the avoidance of all loss by evaporation. The volatile nature of ether renders its neat administration a some what difficult feat, and its effect consequently somewhat uncertain. All these objections seem to be overcome in the "Perles d'Ether."

The present (seventh) annual session of the New-England Female Medical College has commenced with a respectable number of pupils; among whom are a larger proportion of young ladies than heretofore. The prospect is, says the Boston *Medical Journal*, that intelligent females, who will take a thorough course of study in this College, (and we understand it encourages no other,) will be prepared for usefulness in the community, by the practice of their profession.

A farm was purchased, some years since, for the lease of lunatics, not far from Cincinnati, Ohio, in Hamilton County, and suitable buildings erected thereon. From the report, the whole establishment appears to be in a satisfactory condition. It was first opened in 1853, and the whole number of patients received since, is 77 males and 76 females.

Dr. ISAAC HAYS, who has been one of the Surgeons of Wills Hospital, Philadelphia, ever since it was first opened, now more than twenty years, has resigned, and Dr. ANDREAS HEWSON has been elected in his place.

The Institution for training nurses at St. John's House, Queen-square, Westminster, has sending out a number of trained nurses for the camp hospitals

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE CONSTABLE-STREET MURDER.

Testimony Concerning Gamble and Jaques.

Cautious.

Testimony for the defence opened this morning with the examination of Mr. Cornelius Hagan, who was sworn and testified as follows:

Direct by Mr. Graham.—I live at No. 8 Christopher-street, and am a Constable; I have been a Constable about two years; I was acquainted with Gamble; I knew him about two years; I knew him in the Spring of 1854; I was in the habit of seeing him frequently; I saw him on the 15th of May, 1854, in the afternoon; I saw him in Christopher-street, between Hudson and Bleecker-streets; I saw him about 4 o'clock; I was in company with Jaques; I saw Gamble and Jaques together; I saw Gamble strike Jaques; I saw him strike him with his fist; I saw him strike him twice; I saw Jaques fall; I saw Gamble strike him after he fell; I saw him strike him with his foot; I saw him strike him twice with his foot; I saw Jaques after he fell; he was lying on his face

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 12, 1854.

The Board of Aldermen, through Mr. Stevenson, yesterday, offered a resolution to the effect that the Common Council have taken action sufficient to warrant the Corporation in the erection of a Public Building for the accommodation of the Courts of Justice, and that the Committee on Arrangements be instructed to report a plan for the same, with estimates of the cost thereof, at the next meeting of the Board.

The Board of Assistants yesterday adopted a resolution to the same effect, and appointed a Committee to confer with the Committee of the Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen, at their meeting last evening, appointed Mr. Stevenson, Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, to report a plan for the proposed Building, and the Board of Assistants, at their meeting this evening, will probably appoint

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PERSONAL.

MATRIMONIAL.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DRY GOODS.

BANK NOTICES.

FINANCIAL.

AUCTION SALES.

MEDICAL.

INSTRUCTION.

DANCING.

FOR SALE.

INSURANCE.

DIVIDENDS.

HOTELS.

FURNITURE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FINE ARTS.

COAL.

COPARTNERSHIP.

TARO PLAYING CARDS.

TO LET.

MARKET REPORTS.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICA
STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK,
STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—
STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
STATEMENT OF THE CENTRAL BANK—
STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK,
STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK,
STATEMENT OF THE COMMERCE BANK—
STATEMENT OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK—
STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK,
STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
STATEMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH BANK,
STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK,
STATEMENT OF THE EXCHANGE BANK,
STATEMENT OF THE FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
STATEMENT OF THE FIFTH AVENUE BANK,
STATEMENT OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—
STATEMENT OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK,
STATEMENT OF THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
STATEMENT OF THE GERMANIA BANK,
STATEMENT OF THE GOTHAM BANK,
STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK,
STATEMENT OF THE GRIFFING BANK,
STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK,
STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK,
STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—
STATEMENT OF THE JEFFERSON BANK,
STATEMENT OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK,
STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
STATEMENT OF THE LIBERTY BANK,
STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—
STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK,
STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK,
STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK,
STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK,
STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK,
STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK,
STATEMENT OF THE MOHAWK BANK,
STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK,
STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK BANK FOR FISHERIES,
STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK,
STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY,
STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK,
STATEMENT OF THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK,
STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK,
STATEMENT OF THE OCEANIC BANK,
STATEMENT OF THE OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK,
STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—
STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK,
STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK,
STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK,
STATEMENT OF THE PHOENIX BANK,
STATEMENT OF THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK,
STATEMENT OF THE REPUBLIC BANK,
STATEMENT OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
STATEMENT OF THE SECURITY BANK,
STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
STATEMENT OF THE SOUTH RIVER BANK,
STATEMENT OF THE STATE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
STATEMENT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK BANK,
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